tion of 30 barrels, each containing 5 dozen bottles, 9 barrels, each containing 8 dozen bottles, and 15 cases, each containing 2 dozen bottles, of vinegar, consigned by the Southern Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Cairo, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 28, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Stag Brand Corn Sugar Vinegar Reduced to 4% Acidity \* \* \*."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that acetic acid had been mixed and packed with, and substituted in part for, the said

article.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement on the label of the bottles containing the article, to wit, "Corn Sugar Vinegar," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser; and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On April 20, 1921, Marquard F. Braun, St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having requested permission to rebrand the article so as to show the contents of the said bottles and having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$400, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. W. Pugsley, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

10146. Adulteration and misbranding of thread coconut and shred coconut. U.S. \* \* \* v.5 Barrels of Thread Coconut and 2 Barrels of Shred Coconut. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Products released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 14684, 14821. I. S. Nos. 10289-t, 10779-t. S. Nos. W-892, W-909.)

On or about March 28 and April 22, 1921, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 5 barrels of thread coconut and 2 barrels of shred coconut, consigned by the Hills Bros. Co., New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the articles had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about February 2, 1921, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libels for the reason that another substance, to wit, sugar, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect their quality and strength and had been

substituted in part for coconut.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the articles were labeled "Thread" and "Shred," respectively, which labels implied that the said articles were thread coconut or shred coconut, as the case might be, and were false and misleading when applied to products consisting in part of sugar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were imitations of, and were offered for sale under the distinctive names of, other articles, to wit, "Thread Cocoanut" or "Shred Cocoanut."

On October 31, 1921, J. K. Montrose & Sons, Denver, Colo., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the aggregate sum of \$600, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. W. Pugsley, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

10147. Misbranding of Castalian water. U. S. \* \* \* v.  $7^{T_2}_{12}$  Dozen \* \* \* Bottles of Castalina [Castalian] Water. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 15243. I. S. No. 165-t. S. No. C-3133.)

On July 23, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of  $7\frac{\pi}{2}$  dozen bottles of Castalian water, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by Ralph Smith, Santa Cruz, Calif., on or about September 11, 1920,

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was a highly mineralized water and that the dissolved mineral matter consisted chiefly of sodium salts.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination thereof capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 18, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. Pugsley. Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

10148. Adulteration of dried lima beans. U. S. \* \* \* v. 50 Bags of Dried Lima Beans \* \* \*. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 15536. Inv. No. 35757. S. No. E-3626.)

On November 4, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 bags of dried lima beans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., consigned on or about October 1, 1921, alleging that the article had been shipped by Morris Gross, Norfolk, Va., and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On December 8, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. Pugsley, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.